Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1835. [No. 2,501.

COWASJEE AND PESTONJEE beg respectfully to inform their constituents at up-Country stations and those at the Presidency, that they have made large purchases from the Ship *Lowther Castle*, of Prime Hodgson's, Allsop's and Barcley and Perkins's Pale Ale in cask, also Oilsman's Stores, and various other articles.

Bombay, 11*th July*, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godown of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co., the following Wines, of superior quality viz:—

Port in Quarts	at Rs.	25	per dozen
Do. in Pints	"	13	do.
Pale Sherry in Quarts	"	20	do.
Do in Pints	"	12	do.
Very Pale Sherry in Pints	"	12	do.

Pints in 6, and Quarts in 3 dozen Cases, Terms—Cash.

Bombay, 11*th July*, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Messrs. GILDER and Co. will, from and after the 1st of August next, be styled and conducted under the Firm of WILLIAM EAST and Co.

Mr. Gilder's interest and responsibility will cease from that date.

Bombay, 11*th July*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 11*th July*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, now in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. Do. Lately in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 11*th July*, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to China.

THE new British built Ship PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, 600 Tons Register, JAMES THOMPSON Commander, carries a Surgeon and will have quick despatch. Apply to Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 11*th July*, 1835.

For London.

THE British Built Ship WILLIAM TURNER, CHARLES LEITCH Commander, 500 Tons ⁋ Register, has excellent poop accommodation for passengers, carries a Surgeon and will have early despatch, for terms of freight or passage, apply to Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 11*th July*, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30*th June*, 1835.

No. 327 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to place captain C. Benbow, of the 5th regiment native infantry, under the orders of the political agent in Kattywar, for the purpose of being employed in the survey of the northern portion of the province.

No. 328 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department under this date, to appoint assistant surgeon A. Burn, M. D, to act as civil surgeon at Kaira, during the absence of assistant surgeon Chatterton, on sick certificate.

No. 329 of 1835.—In consequence of captain H. Robert's inability from illness, to resume command of the irregular horse in cutch, on being relieved from his duties as assistant to the resident in that province, by lieutenant A. Barnes, on the 1st instant. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by resolution passed in the political department under date the 20th instant, in reference to the arrangement announced in general order No. 331, dated the 22nd May 1834, to allow captain W. Ward to continue in charge of the irregular horse, until captain Robert's health is re-established or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 2*nd July*, 1835.

No. 330 of 1835.—Lieutenant Forster, of the horse artillery, having returned to Deesa, resumed charge of the ordnance store department at that station, on the 30th ultimo.

No. 331 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the rolls of family remittances to Europe by European officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Honorable Company's service of this presidency for the quarter ending the 30th of April 1835, will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the ship Aliquis.

Bombay Castle, 3*rd July*, 1835.

No. 332 of 1835.—In order to give effect to the instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, consequent on an arrangement sanctioned by his Majesty, the following officers of the Bombay army are promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

V. Kennedy, 26th regt. N. I..	From the 1st of January. 1833, to stand above col. C. R. Strover, of the artillery.
G. A. Litchfield, 1st light cavy.	
E. Frederick, 18th regt. N. I..	
W. Miles.....9th regt. N. I..	
G. B. Brooks, left wing European regt....	
T. Burford,..8th regt. N. I....	
A. Robertson, 13th regt N. I..	
P. Lodwick, 11th regt. N. I..	
J. Morse,....10th regt. N. I..	
E. H. Bellasis,..Engineers....	
G. Garraway, 14th regt. N. I.	From the 28th May 1833, to stand above col. E. Hardy, of the artly. retired on the 25th Dec. 1833,
P. Fearon,..6th regt, N. I....	From the 26th December 1833, to stand above col L. C. Rossel, of the artillery
T. Morgan, 7th regt. N. I....	

No. 333 of 1835.—The services of lieutenant D. A. Malcolm, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, are placed at the disposal of the government of India.

Bombay Castle, 6*th July*, 1835.

No 334 of 1835.—The Right the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following table of proportions of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and barrack furniture for troops, European and native, which also exhibits the proportion of spare stores for corps and detachments at stations where there may be no ordnance depôt.

To give full effect to the system which the adoption of this table will introduce, the European regiment is placed on the same footing with respect to the allowance for artificers as the native infantry corps, and the allowance of three rupees per company for repairs of small arms and accoutrements hitherto drawn by the former is discontinued.

An Addenda is to be annexed to the quarterly returns of arms and accoutrements of regiments and detachments having spare stores in charge, in which such articles shall be accounted for distinctly, from those forming the established proportion for regimental use, and the quarter master or officer commanding detachment, will be held responsible for their preservation, and their issue is prohibited excepting on emergency.

Spare stores and such articles of barrack furniture as are not likely to be required on the line of march, are to be delivered over to the regiment or detachment relieving by that which may be quitting a station, on such occasions the stores will be inspected by a committee whose proceedings will accompany the next following quarterly return of the corps receiving them.

All articles at present in charge in excess to the new proportion, are to be forthwith returned into store.

As the wants of every corps have been carefully provided for in the table of proportions, any articles in store not therein laid down or not shewn in the established proportion column in indents, will be issued from departments only on payment or under special sanction.

Tools and such articles as are calculated per company, are to be indented for according to the established proportion, but musketry, belts, and barrack furniture, which are calculated per man, are to be drawn for with reference to the strength of the corps at the time, which must be shewn on the back of the indent thus;

Present strength,
N. officers,
Staff serjeant.
N. C. rank and file.

With respect to the proportion of barrack articles left blank in the table, it is left to the quarter master general's department to regulate the numbers required at the time the indent may be preferred.

No. 335 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in conformity with the practice in Bengal the issue of cavessons to mounted corps from the public stores be discontinued.—Those articles will in future be supplied by riding masters, to whom an allowance of rupees 5 per troop per mensem is granted on that account.

No. 336 of 1835.—Brigadier general B. Kennett, commanding the northern division of the army, having been compelled by ill health to tender the resignation of his appointment on the general staff of the army, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the same,

Colonel J. Salter is appointed to the general staff of the army with the rank of brigadier general and to command the northern division,

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2*nd July*, 1835.

No. 31 of 1835.—Mr. Midshipman J. F. Jones, is allowed one month's leave of absence, to proceed to Bhewndy, on private affairs,

Bombay Castle, 4*th July*, 1835.

No. 32 of 1835.—Mr. Sutherland, examining clerk, is appointed to act as purser of the Hastings, during the indisposition of Mr. purser Turner,

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle 6*th July*, 1835

E. H. Baillie esquire, judicial commissioner for the Deckan, is permitted to proceed on duty into the Deckan about the 22d instant,

Bombay Castle, 7*th July*, 1835.

J. A. Shaw to be judge and sessions judge of Tannah.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 7*th July*, 1835.

Messrs. W. Chamier, J. H. Brainbridge and George Waddell, returned to their duty on the civil service of this presidency, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank the two former gentlemen in the ship Thomas Coutts and the latter in the Lord Lowther, both of which vessels arrived in Bombay on the 5th instant,

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th of April, 1835.

The Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint major Morison, 2nd regiment light cavalry, Madras establishment, to be resident at Bushire.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Republished by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 8*th July*, 1835.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE,

Bombay Castle, 7*th July*, 1835.

Mr. E. E. Elliot, to act as sub-treasurer, general paymaster and superintendent of stamps, during Mr. William's absence,

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE,

Bombay Castle, 7*th July*, 1835.

Mr. P. Bacon, acting sub-collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to remain at Cambay, for the recovery of his health,

Bombay Castle, 8*th July*, 1835.

Mr. N. Hornby, acting collector of Tanna, received charge of that collectorate on the 3rd instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Secy. to Govt.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Post Letters.

1 Lieut. Pottinger, 17th regt. N. I.....Bombay
1 David Loloyd esqr.....ditto,
1 Lieut. Kempthorne, 26th regt. Madras N. I.....ditto,
1 Lieut. F. M. Creagh, 20th regt .....ditto.
1 Lieut. H. Wood, 4th regt. N. I..... .....ditto.
1 Mr. J. Hendetick.....ditto.
1 Eduljee Sorabjee esq.....ditto.
1 Byramjee Mircoota, care of Framjee Butler..ditto.
2 Nowrojee Dorabjee, Hurkaru Vurtman office. ditto.
1 Captain Day, H. M. 20th regt..... .....ditto.
1 Jaffer Abdulla.....ditto.
1 Jumsedjee Sorabjee.....ditto.
1 Ramchunder Baillajee Purbhoo.....ditto.
1 Menjee Hurry Mallee, col. Woods sepoy.....ditto.
1 Moonshee Shaik Hidaytoollah, interpreter to the court of recorder.....ditto.
1 Balcrustna Gunnoba, secretary's office .....ditto.
1 Damjee Pursotum, in his absence Moolchund Pursotum.....ditto.
1 Wittoba Poy daree, Bhundaree Goohagurkur..ditto.
1 Tatia Mahadowjee, 1st hospital assist. of the 11th regt.....ditto.
2 Tejmohamed mestry, commissary store, in fort.ditto.
1 Byramjee Framjee Jasovara .....ditto.
1 Nasservanjee Rustomjee..... .....ditto.

Ship Letters.

2 Lt. R. J. Holmes, 26th Regt. N. I.....Kulludghee.
1 Mr. W. J. Chapman .....Bombay.
2 Capt. B. Kingston.....ditto.
1 Hilton esq.....ditto.
1 W. Rose esq. 16th regt. N. I.....ditto.
1 C. Dent esq.....ditto.
1 Peter Brumfell, brig Robert Quayle.....ditto.
1 Capt. W. Thompson, 1st European regt....ditto.
1 Jas. Rickett esq.....ditto.
1 Col. W. Turner esq.....ditto.
1 Mrs. Trash.....ditto.
2 Lt. J. F. Turner, horse artillery.....ditto.
2 Lt. James Bishop esq. H. C. engineers....ditto.
1 Mrs. S. B. Haines I. N.....ditto.
1 William Hill, private European regt.....ditto.
1 Patrick Wall, 3rd troop H. B. artillery....ditto.
1 Lt. H. C. Foster H. C. A. (parcel).....ditto.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LADY GRANT AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,

"Even good men like to make the public stare"
"But to my subject—Let me see—What is it?"

Why—A no less personage than Lady Grant was entertained at a Ball and magnificent banqu[et] by the officers of the B. E. Regiment on the 7th instant. The Hospitality of this distinguished corps is proverbial, and we fully anticipated something grand, nor were we disappointed. The present party exceeded in brilliancy those of former years. It was one of the largest parties we have ever seen in the Deccan. Upwards of two hundred and fifty individuals were present. The spacious Mess Room was beautifully decorated for the occasion. On descending from our carriage, we entered a bower tastefully fitted up and lighted by variegated lamps, a Transparency with the armorial bearings of the House of Grant appeared in the vista, and on passing through a cloister of geraniums, roses, and myrtles whose delightful perfumes ravished the soul, the *magic* scene embellished with numerous Fairy forms burst upon our dazzled sight. We cannot say these beings danced—They seemed to tread on air, and "were as gentle as a zephyr blowing below the violet" They were not "with saphires diamonds, and with rubies *graced*" Their charms outshone all ornamental aid.—A *very* witty gentleman was pleased to remark that the wax candles might have been dispensed with, as the rays which gleamed from the bright eyes of "The Deccan witches" were sufficient to shame the sun in all its glory.

The Pen of man cannot describe the elegance of their attire, it must have been woven at the midnight hour when mortals sleep and spirits walk unseen—It is invidious to distinguish any in the crowd of so *many* beauties—yet there was *one* fair creature—an so fair !! Who could it be?—We know not— we wish *not* to know—It might break the charm, the spell which *now* hangs over us—We continue to *believe* she was not one of *us*—Long long will the recollection that face and form dwell in "mem'ry's mirror."—"Pour continuer." The "on air" (as we have before observed on the arrival of her Ladyship the Ball with the gallant Colonel during the interval occupied in the banquet) continued without [in]termission till 3 o'clock A. M.

At half past twelve we [we]re throng through a suite of tents decorated "à la champêtre" into a Superb Marquee where a most elegant collation was served up. The table groaned under every delicacy of the season "arrange" with great taste and ingenuity. There were castles covered with *ivy actually eatable*. "The wines sparkled on the board", all seemed pleased with the entertainment, if we may be allowed to judge from the pleasing smiles we saw on the countenances of those around us.—"Apres le souper" her Ladyship, and the ladies healths who had graced the ball with their presence, was drank in "le veritable Epernay" amid thunders of applause.

On the retirement of the Ladies, the Gentlemen sat down to a fresh supper, after which a series of toasts that called forth eloquent oratory from many individuals who were not before aware of their powers of being gifted with "the parts of speech". We heard, although not present, as *late* hours do not agree with our constitutions, that the conviviality of the *morning* was concluded with the Song of "auld lang syne."

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Your's very truly,
ONE OF THE PARTY.

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a letter signed ALIQUIS, which appeared in the Courier of the 4th inst., the writer brings forward, what he considers a new and forcible argument against the abrogation of the rule which excludes certain individuals from the benefits of the Military Fund,—that is, "the facility it would afford to *juvenile marriages*." He then supposes a case, and tells a tale of pitiable distress, that tears from a crocodile would draw, of a simple youth, an Ensign, who "in the witching time of love, when there is weariness and disgust of the world," thought it would be "a nice thing to have an agreeable companion to while away the hours with," and did the unwise thing of taking unto himself a wife. Soon, however, the melancholy truth burst upon him, that what had been often said, "that that which will do for one will do for two," was "absurd!" The pathetic conclusion must be given in ALIQUIS's own words—"Alas! too often is the proverb verified—'when poverty comes in, love flies out,' But what does he do—what he can do? Get into debt, if retrievable at all, only after a quarter of a century by most painful curtailments on his income when increased by increased rank."

The tale may please the taste of some, but the argument should not be allowed to impose upon the understanding of any. Its fallacy is to be found in the answer to the question—would an early marriage with a European female be affected by the rule in question? ALIQUIS, who undertakes to enlighten his fellow subscribers, ought to know, and I dare say knows full well, that it would *not*. Again, the Hero of his tale is one who has neither good sense nor prudence, and there is an evident inconsistency in supposing that such a simpleton would be restrained from marriage, if he thought it "a nice thing," by the clause, which from its nature, referring as it does to a remote evil, is only calculated to influence reflecting men. But even were it otherwise, what necessity is there for such a rule here, except under the supposition so complimentary to this army, that none of the simpletons who obtain Cadetships are sent to Bengal, where nothing of the kind is requisite to keep them to their good behaviour; and the Asia

QUIS's hero is a fair sample of the Subaltern Officers of the Bombay Army! They owe their would-be Mentor thanks for his good opinion.

Is it not remarkable that *every* advocate of the clause who has written on the subject in the public newspapers, has misrepresented its nature? According to VERAX, who appeared in the columns of the Courier a week or two ago, its object was to check "*death bed*" marriages; ALIQUIS (who, if not VERAX himself, is worthy to be his associate in the same cause,) argues in favor of it as a check against "*juvenile*" marriages; others say it is necessary to prevent marriages *with Hindoo and Mahomedan women!* and others again support it to guard against *improper* marriages generally. Indeed its advocates seem to consider it a preventive against every species of ill that could befal the Fund—a panacea for all the plagues that flew out of Pandora's box.

They seem to forget, however, or wish to keep out of sight, that the rule can have but very little effect in checking the evils above specified, for, if a subscriber were bent on marrying a Hindoo or Mahomedan woman, the rule would not prevent him, and a deathbed marriage, or an early one, or an improper alliance, if contracted with a European female, or one four removes from Indian blood, *does not* shut out the widow and children from the benefits of the Fund. But while the rule is inoperative in these cases, it entails a cruel injury and hardship in cases to which none of those objections can apply. If a subscriber, though neither in his youth nor dotage, and able to support a family, marry a female whose Indian blood has not undergone the prescribed purification of *admixture four times* with European blood, but who is nevertheless unexceptionable in every other point of view, she and her legetimate offspring (even to the third and fourth generation) are not allowed to participate in the advantages of the institution. She may plead that her husband was a Member, and that the monies contributed to the Fund by the Court of Directors—about a moiety of the amount derived by it from other sources—were, as has been declared by that body, intended for the benefit of herself and children, equally with widows and children of unmixed European descent; she may protest against the invidious distinction; and appeal against the hardship of withholding from her, rights which she has not forfeited by any transgession against the Laws either of God or man. But, says ALIQUIS, she should plead in vain! it is no robbery to withhold from her and her childre, the proportional benefits of her husband's subscriptioun and the Courts contributions! Nor is there any injustice in appropriating the same for the advantage of the other members and their families!

"Canst thou, and honored with a Christian name,
"Buy what is woman-born, and feel no shame?
"Tread on the blood of innocence, and plead
"Expedience as a warrant for the deed?"

I have already shewn that the defenders of the [illegible]ause not only do not agree as to its object, and attri[illegible] to it qualities which it does not possess, but also [illegible]our to conceal its direct and real effect, which is [illegible] persons whose exclusion cannot conduce to the [illegible] of the evils sought to be guarded against. [illegible] be effected, I would ask then, with[illegible]o innocent parties? Are we not [illegible], evil that good may come? [illegible] even this pretext is not available; [illegible] to the good sense and can[illegible]bers at large, whether it would [illegible]open, and effecacious course to [illegible] apprehended from *death bed* [illegible]ages, &c. by rules framed *avow*[illegible]*edly* [illegible]*ically* to meet such cases, than to aim at them indirectly, through a clause which affects them but partially, while it unnecessarily wounds the feelings of their fellow subscribers of Indian descent, and such as are married to females of that class against whom no objection can be urged, and which entails on these and their offspring hardships which no plea of expediency can justify?

ALIQUIS calls in question the right of the Court of Directors to act in this case as they have intimated their intention to do, and hints that such a course would be a breach of faith. He seems however not to be aware that *the Court have never bound themselves to continue their aid to the Military Fund; but, on the contrary, have expressly refused to give any such pledge.*

But the course adopted by the Court does not only involve no breach of faith, but is one which, in justice and consistency, they were bound to follow. It should be borne in mind that the Court's grant is bestowed *for the benefit of the Officers of the Bombay Army, for the time being, and their families*; that, when it was *first* made, Europeans only were eligible to hold commissions, and then none other than European females participated in the benefits of the Donation. But *now* persons of mixed blood are permitted to hold, *and actually do hold*, Commissions in the Company's Army; it is only just and fair, therefore, that the Court should require that females of the same class, the widows of their officers, should not be excluded from the advantages of their grant. Consistency and Principle alike impose this duty on them, and they feel that to continue their aid while the Members persist in any such exclusion, would be to sanction it, and to make themselves *participes criminis* in the gross injustice which it involves. Foreseeing then that, to avoid the assumption of this character, the only course that would be left them if the obnoxious clause were retained, would be to withdraw their aid, the Court have considerately warned the Members that, if it be not rescinded, they will be compelled to retire from their connection with the Fund.—This act, dictated by the, altered constitution of the Army, a just sense of duty, and the strong necessity of justice, ALIQUIS distorts; and misrepresents as an arbitrary proceeding but the attempt to enlist the angry feelings of the Subscribers on his side, and to excite a spirit of factious opposition, cannot succeed with men of honor and well-regulated minds, who must perceive that the Court's intimation is not a threat, and that those who adopt the recommendation of that body, instead of succumbing to an arbitrary exercise of power, will only be acceding to a proposition, dictated by a proper regard for the feelings and interests of all the officers of the Bombay army, (without reference to the odious and invidious distinctions of birth,) and based on principle, humanity, and justice.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
SCRUTATOR.

BOMBAY, 9th July, 1835.

MAGISTRATES AT ZILLAHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PRAY MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Will you inform me, how the Civil Service may have been so unfortunate as to offend you, as to induce you to be continually venting your spleen against it. First.

* * * \

turn, he met his wife, who said "now I'll shoot you";—that he saw her smile at the time she so spoke;—that she had the firelock at this time in her hand;—that he (witness) pushed the firelock with his left hand, and it went off;—that he then found he was wounded in the right arm;—that at the time the firelock went off, his wife was holding it at her side, and not at her shoulder;—that he does not know who loaded the firelock, but does not think that his wife (the prisoner) did so, having never seen her load a firelock; that when it occurred, she immediately cried out "murder, murder, he has shot himself."

The witness was cross examined by Mr. Roper, but he adhered to the main points of his evidence in chief.

He was then asked by the Court.

Q. From all you know, might not the firelock have gone off by accident when you put down your hand to shove it away.

A. I can't say, I did not see her hand on the trigger. I can't tell whether any other person might not have loaded the firelook in my absence.

On this answer, Sir John Awdry put it to the Jury whether, from the circumstance of this witness being the only party who really could speak to what occurred at the time the wound was inflicted, and his evidence leaving it so very doubtful whether the firelock did not go off by accident, they thought there was any necessity for proceeding further with the case, when the Jury, after consulting for a minute or two, declared they were satisfied, and returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

EXCHANGE.

Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130	12.9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107 3/4	017L
Do. No. 31, *a* 1040, 2nd class....	107	107 1/4
Do. 1041, *a* 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108 3/8 *at*	108 1/2
Third five per cent Loan.....	110 1/4	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7 1/2
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101 3/4	101 1/4
Canton Bills,.....	210 1/2	210 1/4
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221 1/2
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10 1/2

HIGH WATER TABLE.

July 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 11th Saturday.....	11 38	12 00
" 12th Sunday.....	12 21	12 43
" 13th Monday.....	1 5	1 21
" 14th Tuesday.....	1 39	1 58

To Correspondents.

QUI EXPONIT in our next.

A FRIEND's modesty must have been asleep when he requested us to take the trouble, and put ourselves to the expense of getting a large sheet of hieroglyphics translated.

A SUFFERER must cut his letter down by one half before we can publish it.

GRUMBLE in our next.

MILES ORIENTE'S has been mislaid, but we shall endeavor to lay our hands on it by the time of our next publication.

SURFALA must court the muse once again.

DRAMATICUS is not of sufficient interest for publication.

NEARCHUS's subject is exhausted.

Several other Letters are under consideration.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 11TH JULY, 1835.

THE arrivals from Sea, since our last have been the Ship *Allerton*, T. Evans, master, from Liverpool the 19th March; Hon. Co's. Sloop of War Elphinstone, J. Sawyer, Esq. Com. from Bassador, 24th June; and Ship *Lintin*, J. Taylor, master, from Liverpool, 29th March.

Passengers per Elphinstone,—Lieuts. Kempthorne, and Buckler, Mr. Dawson Purser, four Armenians, two Pirates (prisoners), one Native Boy, three Servants of the above gentlemen, and three Servants of the late Commodore Elwon.

Passenger per Lintin,—H. Higginson, Esq.

We have to announce the arrival of the Ship *Columbia*, R. Hoostan Commander, from Liverpool the 17th March. She arrived early this morning.

WE understand that Captain ELWON, of the Indian Navy, who was Commodore in the Gulf, died of fever some short time [illegible] Bassadore,

WE mentioned in our last that several complaints had been made to the Court regarding the invidious distinction which is supposed to be drawn in making the selections for the Grand and Petit Juries. One individual objected to serve on the Petit Jury on the ground of others whose employments wre precisely similar to his own, being selected for the Grand Jury, and Sir John Awdry answered the complaint by referring to a Rule which, his Lordship said, guided the selections,—namely, that all Civilians, Heads of mercantile houses, and those authorized to sign for a Firm by procuration, were understood to be entitled to sit on the Grand Jury, while all other members of the community were liable to serve on the Petit Jury. His Lordship further spoke of (if we understood him rightly) the rule, and his wish to adhere to it as being the only course left him to pursue. But this answer we do not consider to be by any means a satisfactory one to the complaints made, in so far as it is the departure from that very rule that the public complain of. The complaints were, one and all, founded on the non-observance of that rule which His Lordship said it was his intention to follow! Such being the case, it would appear to us but due to the parties complaining that proper enquiry were made whether, in the cases pointed out by them, that rule had been adhered to or not. We are, from our own knowledge, enabled to state, that the rule *has not* been adhered to. But supposing it had, yet if the altered state of Society here required a revision of that rule, surely the public are not to be met with the answer, that because a certain rule which was made years ago, now exists, their complaints, however well founded, cannot be enquired into with a view to redress? The public look to the Court for redress, and they prefer their Complaints that an opportunity may be afforded the Court of laying down some rule which will enable them to sit on a Petit Jury without being thereby degraded. As the rule now stands, it is looked on by a large portion of the Society of Bombay as a degradation to sit on the Petit Jury, not, as we before stated, from the duties to be performed, but from the feeling which exists in society against it, and the distinction drawn by the Court itself,—or rather by the forms of the Court, between the two bodies. The public, however, ask no more than that the rule to which the Court alluded should be adhered to, as, by that means, a large body of the most respectable members of the community would be available for the Petit Jury.

Another objection was made for the purpose of settling the question whether a person summoned to serve as a Juryman on the present Sessions was bound to serve—or rather, whether his citation was a legal one, his name not having appeared in any List of persons liable to serve as Jurymen for this present year, such List being, by the rules of Court, directed to be published between the 1st and 10th day of April each year. The person who stated the objection intimated that he did so from no wish to get off the Jury, or to interrupt the business of the Court by calling for an immediate decision, but that the public might know whether a citation to serve on the Jury, under such circumstances, was legal or not. The Court gave an opinion that the non-appearance of the name in the List,—or the non-publication of the List, did not render the citation illegal, and added (if we rightly understood what was said,) that any objection of that nature ought rather to be brought against the officer whose duty it was to see the List published, than as a ground of exemption. We may have formed an erroneous opinion, but we do, by no means, acquiesce in the principle so laid down. The Rules of Court to which allusion was made, were necessary, or they were not. If they had not been deemed necessary, we suppose the Court of 1828 would not have drawn them up, and sent them for the approval of His Majesty, but having been drawn up, and not having been repealed or varied, we cannot see the force of the reasoning used by the Court. And again, we cannot see what the public have to do with the *cause* of the non-publication of the List, or why a Juryman, who may consider himself as not legally summoned, is, before he can get that question determined, to incur the expence of an investigation into that cause? We have ever understood that where there is a positive rule or direction of a Court in reference to its proceedings, or forms, or execution of Process, the Court require a return or affidavit shewing that the act or rule of Court has been complied with, so as to render the further proceedings of the Court regular and legal.

In justice to the officer of the Court we must state that we understand the omission to publish the List arose from no fault of his, but from the Government refusing to pay the expence.

As the public feel that the time set apart for the sessions is not the most fitting to bring their objections to the notice of the Court, and as the non-publication of the List deprives them of the opportunity of bringing those objections forward at an earlier period, and as they feel dissatisfied with the judgement given by the Court we understand it is the intention of those aggrieved, to bring the question of the legality of the citation, as well as the subject of the rule on which grand and petit Jurymen are now selected, before the Court by memorial some short time after the Sessions, that the Court may see how well founded the several complaints have been.

WE must bring to the notice of the Supreme Court the great inconvenience the Petit Jury experience, while in the performance of their duties. From the distance they are placed from the Judge and the witness, it is almost impossible for them to gather any thing like a distinct knowledge of what is said, without leaning forward at the full stretch of their bodies over the wooden frame work placed before them. The mass of useless wood work which occupies the inner and outer spaces completely deadens the voice, and nothing short of stentorian lungs could produce a sound which could be heard by the Jury in their Box, from where the Judge sits.

There is another very great inconvenience which the Jury labor under, and that is, the want of paper, pen, and ink to enable them to take notes of the evidence, and even if they had those, there is no place to put them on. It would also be found to assist a Jury materially, if a printed copy of the Indictment were placed before each, as is done at home. It is impossible for a Jury, from merely hearing an Indictment hastily read, to understand the different portions of the crimes charged, and it is only by the direction which the questions of the Judge to the witnesses take, that they are really able to understand the crime which is intended to be proved. We have, ourselves, experienced this, and we have the concurring testimony of all who sat on the same Juries (and we have no doubt all the other juries will also give willing testmony to the fact) to bear us out in it. We, therefore, cannot too earnestly impress on the Court the necessity of adopting some means which may obviate these inconveniences.

WE found ourselves yesterday placed some where about the middle of that space or rather den in the Court House which is set apart for the professional gentlemen, and of all things we have seen or not seen, we believe it to be the most wretched contrivance for a Bar ever mortal planned. To the right there are ranges of seats elevated half way up to the ceiling, in which are stuck and clustered along, all the delicate banyans who deal in dainty dishes,—on the left is something of the same description, and the united vapours,—savouring of the delectable compound of opium, bang, ghee, and beettlenut, with a sprinkling of asafœtida, are carefully collected together for the benefit of those who sit in the den aforesaid, by the aid of a couple of punkas which go squeaking and creaking to and fro as if jealous that a single particle should escape the grasp of their extended jaws; and lest any of this valuable commodity should take flight, it has been wisely planned that at the point where it might attempt an escape, another punka is kept on the look out, and it carefully sends back to said den all straggling fragments, and down the whole mass comes in its pure and unadulterated state to the dwellers in the centre region, and for their exclusive benefit. Particular care seems to have been taken that not a particle of pure air should find its way there, and the mass of wood work piled round is as effectual for that purpose as any wall which art of masonry has ever reared. Altogether, the Court House is badly constructed, and the bar, seats, and other wood work are much more so. The mass of wood deadens the sound, and the mode in which it is piled up leads one to suppose that that, together with shutting out the pure air, were the objects chiefly in view.

THE ELPHINSTONE having now arrived from the Gulf, we have heard there is some enquiry to be instituted relative to the late skirmish with the pirates there.

OUR Correspondent from Poona, who bears the tremendously long and unpronounceable name (for which we have substituted one which the tongue can get more aptly about) will see we have docked his communication of a portion of its proportions. As the musician who set "Auld Lang syne" to music of his own, intends taking out a patent for that music, it would not do to tell the public of such intention, and we therefore have thought it better to conceal that fact altogether, as the bruiting it abroad might mar the project; nor could we altogether divest ourselves of the idea, that for such a breach of faith, we might—in our dreams we mean, be visited by the "Deccan witches."

WE see by the Calcutta Papers that Mr. Macauley has been appointed to the head of the Law Commission. We hope he will not allow Drafts of acts to be turned out of his hand in the same unfinished and imperfect condition as some of those which had relation to Bombay, appeared in.

WE have received the *Delhi Gazette* and other papers from the Mofussil, but they give no further accounts of the affair at Juepore. It would appear no answer has as yet arrived from the Supreme Government on the subject.

WE omit publishing the first portion of "A CIVILIAN'S" Letter as it has relation to circumstances which occurred previous to our taking charge of this Paper.

WHAT we stated in the article alluded to can scarcely bear the construction our correspondent puts on it. We reasoned on general principles, and not on the case of the Civil Service more than on any other class of men. We maybe wrong in the conclusions we drew from the premises laid down, but that any thing in the shape of reflection on the service was intended, we are sure our correspondent will, on further consideration, acquit us of. The drift of our remarks was against the *system* which obtains in the Service, and *not* against the manner in which the duties are performed, and the whole spirit of the article bore on that point.

WE assure our correspondent it is contrary to our principle to heap abuse on any class of men public or private, and even when we feel ourselves called on to deal out censure, we do so with reference to a specific object, and with as lenient a hand as the circumstances of complaint will permit of.

A Correspondent puts to us the following questions. Can an officer holding a responsible Staff situation under the Government, hold the command, at the same time, of a private Ship in the Harbour, and receive all the emoluments arising from the fitting [illegible] Vessel, as well as the pay and allowances [illegible] Staff appointment? We don't profess to be learned in those matters, so we must turn our correspondent's questions over to the care of those who can answer the "if" and "why."

THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

(Continued from last Gazette.)

If the Allies, therefore, accepted a battle under such circumstances, it was only because Napoleon's lauded plan of operation enabled them to place the mighty author of the brilliant conception between two fires.

The resolution to fight adopted on this occasion by the British and Prussian commanders was proud, soldierlike, and patriotic, and fully evinced the manly confidence, which the Generals placed in themselves and their troops. But, though victory richly crowned their judgment and efforts, it cannot absolve them from the charge of having risked the fate of Europe on the issue of a battle. They certainly had a superiority of numbers, and most of the other fair chances for victory on their side; but modern tactics always leave so vast a field open to the frolics of Fortune, that her goddesship might, nevertheless, by some of her caprices, have frustrated the best combinations of the wise, and the noblest efforts of the brave. She had, just done so at New Orleans; and Waterloo, like all modern battles, left "ample room and verge enough" for the exertion of her fantasies Without a battle, the result of the campaign was certain; for Napoleon's ruin was inevitable, if the Austrian and Russian armies came into operation, while the British and Prussian remained unbroken. To give battle was, therefore, *to* give him a chance, however slight that chance might be; and the resolution to fight, if looked upon in a purely military and strategical light, and abstracted altogether from the feelings that would naturally exercise an influence over, high-spirited men, was an error of the very first magnitude.

The cause of this great deviation from the just principles of strategy, we confess ourselves unable *to* explain. It must either be sought for in the politics of cabinets, that so often exercise a pernicious influence over the very field operations of armies, or in the personal character of the allied commanders.

Blücher, it is well known, placed more reliance, on what could be effected by himself and his army, than on the result to be anticipated from great combined operations. He hated the Russian commanders, who had so often thwarted his best—concerted plans during the former campaigns, and mistrusted the Austrian cabinet. He was besides, anxious to fight, particularly by the side of the British, and deemed an Anglo—Prussian army altogether invincible. The

(Continued after poetry.)

THE SHIPWRECK.

Many ports will exult in the gleam of her mast—
Hush, hush, thou vain dreamer, this hour is her last.
Wilson's Isle of Palms.

The Ship has left her native port
With pennon broad unfurl'd.
She is bound for the balmy land of Ind
In the far off Eastern world;
Her snowy canvass she outspreads
As a bird unfolds its wings,
And like a grey hound from the slips
That bold ship onward springs.

She traverses the watery waste
In glory and in pride,
The laughing billows joyously
Foam up her burnished side;
Exultingly, exultingly, she bounds
And round her on her way,
Old ocean's monster progeny
Desport in wanton play.

God speed thee gallant Vessel!
(Be thy sails by Zephyrs fann'd)
Even He who holds th' unruly winds
In the hollow of his hand;
For thee the midnigt pray'r goes up
Lone vigils oft are kept,
For thine inmates many a pleading tear
By gentle eyes is wept.

Oh! many household voices
To His high throne ascend,
That thro' the solemn pathless deep
In safety thou may'st wend;
A thousand hearts are with thee
As thou leap'st o'er foam and spray—
God speed thee, queenly Vessel,
God speed thee, I do pray!

It may not be—the tear is shed
And the pray'r put up in vain
For the Ship now strives with many a throe
'Gainst a raging hurricane;
It smote her as she sailed along
Over a summer sea
Whilst the dance and song, and jest were rife
It smote her heavily.

Her shiver'd sails are rent away
With a crash like echoing thunder,
She strains and labors groaningly
Her joints are torn asunder.
Crush'd is the pride of the stately barque—
With taper mast all riven
Before the tempest's howling blast
She helplessly is driven.

She trembles like a living thing
Through all her beauteous form,
As if she cower'd in fear before
The spirit of the storm;
The churning waters foam in wrath
Over her slippery deck,
And now that graceful fabric lies
A miserable wreck.

Hark! to the shrieks of agony
That rise above the gale—
The sullen cry of man's despair
And woman's piercing wail;
The Ship has sunk—the ravening sea
Has gorg'd her noble prey
And down to her coral palaces
She hurries it fast away.

* * * * * *

Hush'd is the strife of waters
Still, still that shining deep,
The chain'd winds o'er its surface
In wild, low murmurs sweep;
They mourn for the gallant Vessel
And her brave, ill fated Crew
As the guilt struck murderer laments
The victim whom he slew.

MADRAS, *June* 23, 1835. HUSE.

(Continued from 3rd page.)

Duke of Wellington was of course bound, both in honour and in policy, to assist his ally, who, sooner or later, would most likely have fought without such aid. And it was perhaps excusable in one who had successively conquered nearly all Napoleon's marshals, to wish for an opportunity of measuring swords with the mighty master himself. The time also of these events must be taken into account. The feebleness of successive coalitions, occasioned by the folly, jealousy, and discordant views of cabinets, had, during five-and-twenty years of strife, brought countless evils over Europe. The failure of so many plans of combined operations, owing to the presumption, ignorance, timidity, or incapacity of the commanders of allied armies and contingents, had during the same period, deluged Europe with the blood of her bravest sons. And it was at the end of this long and melancholy drama, that high minded men had to determine, whether they would trust boldly to the arms of the bold, or depend upon the sagacity of coalitions, backed by colossal armies, rendered almost unwieldy by the very weight of their own numbers. Who then shall wonder that, at such a moment, they cast science aside, and trusted to fortune and the sword? In war as in love, we must sometimes leave the blue stocking goddess of wisdom, and of fortune herself.—To return, however, to the direct progress of events.

It was on the 15th of June that, as we have seen, Napoleon crossed the Sambre. The passage of the river was effected at Charleroi, Chatelet, and Marchiennes—au—Pont. Some very smart skirmishing immediately followed on this hostile invasion, as the Prussian general Ziethen, whose division was nearest the enemy, had been ordered to dispute the ground with the advancing French; an order that was very bravely and steadily executed, though not, of course, without considerable loss. There have been times, when this action and skilful retreat would have filled the voice of fame, and obtained distinguished honours for the few, who maintained so difficult a contest against the many; but the mighty thunder—brust, that followed, seemed literally destined to obliterate from the minds of men all that valour and heroism had ever before achieved.

The morning of the 16th of June beheld the Prussian troops entering into position along the heights of Bry, and the British advancing in full march upon Quatre—Bras, by the Brussels and Nivelles roads, at the same time Napoleon was dividing his army. The main body turned to their right, and proceeded towards Fleurus, in order to attack the Prussians. To the left wing, under Marshal Ney, was assigned the dangerous honour of encountering the British. The words "nous marchons contre les Anglais" passed, uncheered, along the column, when its destination became known: the illomened sounds checked not indeed the spirits of the brave, but it was associated with too many fatal recollections to elicit even a single shout of anticipated triumph, from the most sanguine of that enthusiastic host.

And here we come to the first accusation preferred by Napoleon against Marshal Ney. The exile of St. Helena charges that gallant and intrepid officer with having lost many hours of valuable time by delaying the attack on Quartre—Bras, till three o'clock in the afternoon; though Napoleon himself whose army had a shorter distance to traverse, only began the attack upon Ligny at the same hour. Marshal Ney was at Gosselies on the evening of the 16th, and his light troops had already advanced to Frasnes on the same evening. In marching on Quatre—Bras, on the morning of the 16th, he has little more than eight miles to go; he is opposed by a few Nassau light infantry, that do not retard the progress of the column for an instant; and yet, he reaches his place of destination only a very short time before general Picton's division and the Duke of Brunswick's corps, which had left Brussels at day light in the morning and had upwards of twenty-six miles to march, before reaching the field of battle. If we suppose, that the French corps were all assembled, closed up, and ready to act, as implied though not directly stated, by Napoleon, we should find it difficult to account for this delay; but we suspect, that it was not exactly so, as we find Excelmans, with some troops of the left wing, still on the right bank of the Sambre on the morning of the 16th—much nearer the scene of action than the British certainly, but not exactly at hand.

On comparing a great number of marches, it appears that an army of 40,000 men requires about eight hours to traverse, in average weather, a distance of fifteen miles, which may be called an average military day's march, and, if you make the necessary allowance for the length of cavalry columns, which are endless, for the intervals between the corps and divisions, as well as for the openings, that owing to the most trifling obstacles, are constantly taking place, such an army will require thirteen hours, before it can be formed into position, ready for battle; if it has been marching upon a single moderately good road. Marshal Ney's corps formed the left of an army of about 130,000 men, which, divided into three columns, had performed two marches. Each column might be about 40,000 strong, but the centre column alone had followed a good high road; the right and left columns had followed by—roads; one of which is described as having been very bad; while, for the march of armies, such roads are seldom very good. It is therefore no very unreasonable supposition to say, that Ney's troops could not have arrived at Quatre-Bras, before the time specified.

It was noon, when the glitter of steel, issuing from the woods round Fleurus, announced the march of Napoleon. Two deep and winding columns, bristling with arms, and covered by swarms of light cavalry moved slowly into the plain. Sunbeams, brightly reflected from lieu and glaive, waving plumes, prancing steeds, the regular development of masses, taking up their station, preparatory to the onset—long trains of artillery, protected by dark and numerous squadrons, successively forming on points, from whence the melancholy work of destruction can best be effected—present altogether a sight that must be seen and felt to be duly appreciated, and one that "survivers recollect in after years." It fires the blood, and excites the brave to hopes and feelings, compared to which—all other emotions are cold and unprofitable; but it is only presented to young and ordinary men, and is trying to the feeble heart. Steady soldiers, quietly awaiting the attack, inexperienced soldiers, quietly awaiting the attack, the calm and business—like preparations of the assailants look to the eye of the novice, who sees not the anxious glances cast at his own position, like boundless confidence, and proofs of perfect skill in the works of war. An army in position, has, in comparison with an army in motion, no imposing appearance to console him; and the succession of thoughts that on such occasions, rush quickly through the heart, make the hours seem endless, and give danger time to assume a thousand gigantic shapes in the excited imagination of unsteeled mortals. Young soldiers should always if possible, be hurried into action, as the consciousness of having once behaved well, or of having stood their ground, will elevate them in their own estimation, and augment, in a tenfold degree, whatever previous courage and confidence they may have possessed. On this occasion all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war told against the Prussians, who had most recruits in their ranks.

Napoleon, on reconnoitering his formidable adversaries, found them drawn up along some waving and rather elevated ground, called the heights of Bry. Their left rested on the large village of Sombreff; the centre was at Bry; the right extended beyond the old Roman road, in the direction of Marbais, and was, what is termed in military language, completely en vair. The reserves were behind the centre, sheltered by the hill, on which a windmill, called the Moulin de Bussy, marks the highest part of the surrounding country. The rivulet of Ligny, the banks of which are in many parts rugged, ran along the entire front of the position, which was besides covered by the strongly built village of Ligny, situated in advance of the centre, as St. Amand was in advance of the right. The entire position measured about four miles from right to left, and was occupied by nearly 70 000 infantry and 9000 cavalry, with 252 pieces of artillery. Of nearly similar strength, were the forces of the assailants.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, all Napoleon's arrangements having been completed, the first onset was made against the Prussian position. A strong force of cavalry under Marshal Grouchy was ordered to keep the adverse left wing in check; but as the nature of the ground did not admit of their following up any success, which they might there obtain, the whole fury of the attack was directed against the villages of Ligny and St. Amand and was just as boldly met as fiercely made. To enable the non—military, reader to form a just estimate of Napoleon's boasted plan of battle, we must here briefly describe the sort of scene, that the attack of a village really presents. Deep columns of infantry, preceded by tirailleurs, are directed against the principal streets or inlets or the place; they are covered by as a heavy fire of artillery as the assailants can bring to bear upon the point attacked, and their dense masses are exposed to a similar and more destructive fire from the protecting batteries of the defenders. If the contest is obstinate, everything like order is very soon lost; the attacking party force their way, as best they can through hedges and enclosures into the gardens, break into houses, as often for shelter as for attack, fire out of windows from behind walls, or from whatever else offers protection. The timid here set the example, the brave follow; everything like actual impulse is soon lost; so that whatever is gained, is only gained by the parties making their way, as chance directs from fence to fence, and from house to house. As to any manly hand-to-hand contest, it is of course, with modern weapons, entirely out of the question. Both armies naturally relieve and reinforce their friends, as circumstances require; the new comers falling, immediately after the first impulse, into the exact footsteps of their predecessors; so that a village is sometimes taken and retaken several times, till complete exhaustion on one side, overwhelming numbers on the other or decisive events in different parts of the field put an end to these murderous and destructive scenes of inglorious slaughter.

(To be Continued.)

EUROPE.

THE TIMES—MARCH 16.

Some of our Ultra-Ministerial contemporaries are complaining grievously of the attack which was made last Friday evening on the appointment of Lord Londonderry to the always important embassy of St. Petersburgh. They add, moreover, that "great personal vindictiveness of feeling" was exhibited on that occasion against the noble Marquis.

Now, after reading the reports of what passed, we are really at a loss to conceive on what ground the charge of vindictive feeling has been brought forward, inasmuch as it appears to us, that even those gentlemen who most strenously condemned the nomination in question, and took the most prominent part in the debate, abstained with much propriety and delicacy from all such allusions to the noble Marquis as could have borne the construction of personal disrespect or bitterness. In truth, there was, and is with reference to Lord Londonderry, no room for an expression of any feeling of personal dislike, the noble Marquis himself being more free than most people from the indulgence of such sentiments towards others. But on the other hand, speaking of him as a politician, there is, in our opinion, ample reason for the fullest measure of concern on the part of Lord Londonderry's friends, and of strong disapprobation throughout the country generally, arising out of so ill-judged, unsuitable, and unpopular an appointment. We hold it to have been an indication of extreme forbearance in those gentlemen who had so fair an opportunity of entering at large upon the merits of Lord Londonderry as a representative of Great Britain at foreign Courts, that they refrained from ripping up the private history—private only in so far as it was not *official*—of certain portions of his conduct as that of Vienna. But with regard to his fitness for the mission to the Court of St. Petersburgh, we quite agree with those who think, that for a trust at once so difficult and so distinguished, the noble Marquis has disqualified himself as much by his wanton disregard in favour of the opfeelings of parties and trampled rights of Pressed li nature and education have inland, fitted him for the complex and arcapacious duties of Minister at the most subtle and insidious Court of Europe, where there is an incessant, whether more or less acknowledged conflict, between the interests of the British nation and of the Government to which as Ambassador he would be deputed. It is foolish to talk of the "prerogative" in such cases as this; or to stigmatize the avowal of a just dissatisfaction by the House of Commons and the public, at an exercise of that prerogative which mere caprice may account for, but cannot excuse, as if it were an encroachment upon the privileges of the Monarch. Why, the right of petition is as much an encroachment, because it is an implied restraint upon the prerogatives of the Crown. The Constitution does not anywhere suppose the exercise of those prerogatives to be directed by infallible wisdom, and it enforces a discreet employment of them no otherwise than by petitions from the people and addresses from Parliament. The post of Ambassador at a Court like that of Russia, no matter what high authorities may be cited as laying down an opposite doctrine, must be one of high trust, and of undoubted and critical importance. Questions which involve the relations of this country with the Russian Government *are* essentially "grave ones," however lightly or indifferently they may be described. And though such questions may not at this moment be pressed very closely upon the decision of the British Cabinet, none can tell whether the mere circumstance of our having committed the care of the national concerns at a particular Court to a notoriously incompetent Minister, may not be considered by that Court, as a tempting opportunity whereon to provoke discussion, or to prepare furtively the means of offensive action, and that of the "gravest" nature. Upon the whole, without meaning to insinuate one word which ought to hurt the feelings of Lord Londonderry, we are bound to remark, that if a specific motion had been made on Friday night in condemnation of his embassy to the Court of Russia, it is clear enough that it must have been carried by a large majority; and in that case what a serious misfortune would the noble Lord's pertinacious effort to carry his point in defiance of the public sentiment have entailed upon the Government, which his importunate pretensions had thus embarrassed!—nay, what injury has not the mere debate upon the subject occasioned, manifest as it was that with whatever spirit and generosity Sir Robert Peel, might take the blame of the whole proceeding on himself, even his ability could not suggest a single argument in defence of it. The fact is, that one such appointment in times like these, must deeply wound the moral ascendancy of the most powerful Minister. We are sure that the mere name of Lord Londonderry as a selected functionary of the Peel Cabinet, would hang like lead upon every future division in the House of Commons. The best method of retrieving so much of the disaster as, has already been incurred, will be for the noble Marquis, as we hinted on Saturday, to resign, which we are indeed astonished that a man of honour, with a grain of common sense, or the slightest sensibility to what must be *the wishes of his own party*, should require, to be more than once, or even once, reminded of. But if the noble Lord be incapable of voluntary motion, recourse must be had to other means, and a moving power must be applied to him from without. The promotion must be instantly cancelled, or Sir R. Peel's chance of maintaining himself in office is small indeed.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Those of our readers who take a more than common interest in French politics may remember that on Monday last, the instant, 9th in advertising to the difficulties encountered by King Louis PHILIPPE about the reconstruction of his Ministary, we stated that we were fully prepared to hear that His Majesty had been ultimately driven to the necessity of forming the Cabinet with the materials of which it was lately composed. The event has fully justified the expectation that actual circumstances and a recollection of the past had induced us to entertain. All the late Ministers retain their respective *portefeuilles*, with the exception of Marshal Mortier, who is succeeded by the Duke de Broglie as President of the Council, and by Marshal Maison as Minister of War; and of Admiral De Rigny, who returns the *portefeuille* of the Foreign Affairs, to the Duke de Broglie, from whose hands he received it last year, and takes the War Department *ad interim*, until the resolution respecting it, of Marshal Maison, who is at St. Petersburgh, become known. In the official part of Friday's *Moniteur* we find three Royal ordinances, the first announcing the appointment of the Duke de Broglie as President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs; the second appointing Admiral De Rigny, Minister of State, without a *portefeuille*; and the third placing provisionally the direction of the War Department in the hands of Admiral De Rigny. The other Ministers not having formally resigned, need no royal ordinance to confirm them in their respective places. Nor is one to published relative to Marshal Maison's appointment, before an intimation is received from him that he is willing to exchange his embassy in Russia for the post of Minister of War—a point respecting which a great deal of doubt seems to exist, even at the Court of the Tuileries, where the difficulty of finding an efficient [illegible] for the Department appears to have been got over temporarily by the contrivance to which recourse was had. The *Moniteur* states in its non-official part, and immediately after the three Royal ordinances, that "a courier has been despatched "by order of the King to Marshal Maison."

From all that has been said within the last three weeks in reference to the French Ministry, it will be easily understood that by such a reconstruction of it has been ultimately determined upon, neither a change of policy nor of system as to the manner of conducting the Government is at all likely to take place. The Duke de Broglie having been some time a member of the Cabinet of which Louis Philippe never ceased to be the real chief, will probably evince no jealousy about the attributes of the Presidency assigned to him by the *Moniteur*.

Many great difficulties have been at length got over by the completion of this patched-up Cabinet. But more remain to be overcome before it can appear to rest on any solid ground. The first was to be encountered in the fate of new interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies, fixed for Saturday last. M. Thiers, "the inevitable M. Thiers," as he was lately designated by his former patron, Talleyrand, is to undergo a cross-examination, respecting the issue of which his friends are represented as being by no means at ease. The second difficulty, and that will probably prove far more serious than the interpellations in the Chamber, and the cross-questioning of "the inevitable M. Thiers," will consist in the Ministers' ability to prevail on the Chamber to vote the 25,000,000 for the settlement of the American claims. The bill proposing that grant must go through the Chamber in a regular way. If it be again rejected, will not the Duke de Broglie be once more compelled to resign? And if he be driven to that extreme, his colleagues will find themselves once more in precisely the same predicament as they were lately placed by the abrupt withdrawal of Marshal Mortier.

Nothing more is said about General Sebastiani, excepting that he was about to return to London. People in Paris seem to have been much puzzled about his coming there. They might with equal reason have been surprised that he did not remain.—*Times, March* 16.

Since writing what precedes, we have received by express the papers of Saturday, together with a letter from our correspondent, and a report of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies up to the hour of closing. M. Maugin had, agreeably to notice, demanded explanations, in a series of interrogatories, relative to the causes of the late dissolution, and recomposition of the Ministry. He was replied to by M. Guizot, who was speaking when our reporter was obliged to leave the Chamber. It is perfectly evident, however, from what has transpired, that the Ministers will lose no ground by the effect of M. Maugin's interrogatories, notwithstanding the avowal ventured upon by M. Guizot, that they are decidedly averse to the amnesty so frequently agitated, and which, in consequence of their being in power, stands no longer any chance of being made a Government measure. With the Chambers alone that question must henceforward depend, and we are already assured by one of the P[illegible] that a memorial dr[illegible] President of the [illegible] Duke DeCazes, its

out the impossibility of proceeding with the state trials, has been presented to the King.

The *Temps* also informs us that the French Marshals, now in Paris, have had a meeting, at which they agreed on a representation to Marshal Maison as to the impropriety of his taking office under the present Ministerial arrangement.

The whole of the papers of Saturday are, as might have been expected, engaged almost exclusively in discussing the merits of the present Cabinet, and its chances of stability. The *Journal des Débates* finds it composed of the only men who are fit to govern France at the present moment, while most of the other papers do not conceal their vexation and disappointment.—*Times, March* 16

FALMOUTH.—*March* 13.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Mutine packet, Lieutenant Pawle, has arrived this afternoon with mails from Jamaica and Crooked Island, having sailed from the former the 31st ult., and from the latter the 13th following. The intelligence she brings from that quarter is very satisfactory as respects the general tranquillity of the whole of the islands she touched at, but a great delay was taking place in the preparing of the crops for shipment, owing to the indolence of the negroes, who, under the new system, from the relaxation of discipline and coercive power, got ready but 10 hog heads of sugar in the time they were accustomed to prepare 30. The homeward shipping, on this account, would be delayed beyond their usual periods. On some particular properties the apprentices were more active, and did their full duty cheerfully. The Mutine brings on freight 102,000 dollars, and among the passengers are four children of the Marquis of Sligo, Archbeacon Pope and children, Commander Symonds, of the Serpent, invalided, and Lieutenant Bolton, R. N.

The Lapwing packet put in this morning from Dartmouth, and sailed again for the Brazils, the weather having moderated. The ship Whitehaven, of Workington, Captain Fisher, from Liverpool, bound to Calcutta, which experienced the dreadful gales of the 6th and 7th instant, and received much damage in hull, sails, and rigging, put in early to-day, and will have to discharge a portion of the cargo to effect the needful repairs to the cutwater. The captain and one of the crew were injured in the gale.

In one department of the United States habitual drunkenness has been medically treated as a species of madness, and that with the most successful result to the individual. This description of maniac, having been taken in a paroxysm has been caught, conveyed to an hospital, blistered, his head shaved, and the whole artillery of medicine let loose upon him, so as to require no repetition.

Two young Americans, highly connected in their own country, visited Brighton lately. A gentleman to whom they brought letters of recommendation took them to see the royal stables, where he showed them a pony belonging to Mr. Hudson. "Gentleman," added he "who made so rapid a journey to Rome in search of Sir Robert Peel." The reply of the Americans was, to the question—"Did he ride this pony?"

INSURRECTION OF THE SLAVES AT BAHIA.

(Extract of a letter from Bahia, Dated January 27.)

On Saturday night, the 24th instant, we had a serious disturbance with the blacks, principally of the Nagoa nation. About 12 or 1 o'clock that night we were awoke by vollies of musketry from the fort San Pedro, which continued for some time, also distant firings from the palace San Bento, &c.

I then thought there must be a row amongst the troops, but soon got the truth from a neighbour, who came to beg permission to have refuge in my house. The firing at our end of the town slackened in about an hour, but continued at the cavalry barracks and Caigada until after day light, when the whole were either killed or dispersed. Of the former, I think the estimate may be at least 70 in the town, besides a great number wounded.

A great many prisoners were taken on Sunday and Monday, and to-day they are searching suspected houses and the woods at the outskirts of the town. They had their plans all laid for some time past, and I understand they intended a fête to commence at Christmas, and again on the night of the festival at Bomfin, and lastly, fixed for 4 o'clock last Sunday morning. They however, were obliged to commence sooner, in consequence of Government, about 10 o'clock that night, having been informed by a woman of the same nation of their intentions, and also pointing out a house where a number were assembled in readiness. To this place about 20 soldiers and the justice of the peace were sent, when they refused to open the door, and on its being threatened to be burst in, they all, about 60 in number, rushed out, armed with swords, killed two soldiers, and attacked the guard at the palace, and killed an officer. The firing started the other blacks, who where concealed, and they all sallied out, and attacked at the same time the whole of the barracks throughout the town; but as the soldiers were all expecting it, they were at every point driven back.

All the blacks that were killed and taken were dressed in the same uniform (except what were considered the leaders),—a white shirt and trousers, and white sash, and a silver ring on the right thumb. Nearly every one had a small book written in Arabic characters, with a plan of the different places of attack, as is supposed. Their intention was to set fire each to their master's houses, attack the barracks, and get possession of the town, in which case they would probably have been joined by every black of that nation, and probably many others in the place. Had it been their intention to murder the white inhabitants, they might easily have done so to a great extent; but there was not an instance of any one being murdered in the house from which any of the blacks started. The town yesterday was in a state of great excitement, and even to-day it has not subsided. Nothing whatever is doing in business; in fact, I do not expect any thing more will be done this week, although the disturbance is, I think, effectually put down: still persons are afraid, considering that there are many implicated who did not turn out in consequence of its commencing earlier than the appointed hour.

On the sugar plantations in the neighbourhood of the town all was quiet.

Admiral Keralio recently died in the neighbourhood of Vennes; he has bequeathed to the Government a million to be employed for founding at Brest, an hospital like Greenwich hospital,—*Times, March* 17.

ON THE RIGHT OF A JUDGE TO RETURN TO THE BAR.

(From the *Legal Observer*)

The right of a Judge to return to the bar has recently been the subject of some discussion in the profession. There is an obvious distinction as to this, when a Judge hold his office at the pleasure of the Crown, as in the case of the Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland, and where he holds it during good behaviour, as in the instance of the Judges of the superior courts of law. At the period of our history when a judge held his office during pleasure there are frequent instances of a judge returning to the bar on being dismissed from his office; the most celebrated instance of which is perhaps that of Sir Robert Heath, in the tenth year of King Charles, I., who, being discharged from his office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, returned and practised at the bar.*

It seems pretty clear, therefore, that there is nothing in the judicial office of a Lord Chancellor of England or Ireland to prevent his return to the bar on his resigning the seals. If, however, such a Lord Chancellor should also be a peer of the realm, then it would seem that he cannot return to the bar, as it is against the established etiquette of the profession that a peer shall be a member of the bar, which rule probably had its origin in the incompatibility of discharging the duties of an advocate with the fulfilling the judicial duties of the House of Lords.

This rule being established, another question arises as to the power which a peer has to wave or resign his dignity; and on this point we shall lay the authorities before our readers, which are to be found collected in the work of Mr. Cruise on Dignities.

And first, as to the right of a peer to wave his dignity. If (says Lord Coke) the King calleth any knight or squire to be a lord of parliament, he cannot refuse to serve the King, in *illocommuni consilio*, for the good of his country. However, in the case of the dukedom of Dover, this question was argued at length before the House of Lords and the Lords differed in opinion, Lord Cowper being of opinion that the King could not create a subject a peer of the realm against his will, because then it might be in the power of the King to ruin any subject whose estate and circumstances might not be sufficient for the honour. Lord Trevor, *contra* said that the King had a right to the service of his subjects in any station he thought proper. Lord Cowper also held that a minor might wave when of age a peerage granted to him during his infancy, espicially in the case of a Scotch perage. But Lord Trevor said that in Lord Abergaveuny's case it was admitted that the King might fine a person whom His Majesty thought fit to summon by writ to the House of Peers, and so *toties quoties* when there was a refusal; and consequently might compel the subject to accept of the honour. It appears that by the Scotch law a person cannot refuse or wave a patent of peerage granted to him during his infancy. Mr. Cruise, therefore, is right in treating it as doubtful whether a person can refuse or wave a dignity conferred on him by the Crown; but it would seem clear, that having once accepted it; he cannot wave or refuse it.

Next, as to the right of a peer to surrender his dignity. A dignity or title of honour might formerly be surrendered to the Crown, of which there are several instances. Thus in 4th Henry III. Andrew Giffard, Baron of Pomfret in fee, surrendered that dignity to the King. So in 23d Henry III. Simon Mountford, being Earl of Leicester, and desirous to take that honour from his eldest son, who had another title, and to give it to his second son, he surrendered it to the King, who re-granted it accordingly.

In the rolls of Parliament, 3d Henry VI., there is a surrender of the earldom of Northfolk, by Roger Bigod, to the Crown, of which the words are—"Sciatis nos reddidisse rediddisse et omnino quietum clamasse pro nobis et hæredibus nostris magnifico principi et domine nostro carissimo Domino Edverdo Dei gratiâ Regi Angliæ illustri quicquid juris honoris et dominii hujus modi nomine comitis in comite Norff" et marisc Iciam Angliæ; habendum et tenuandum eidem domino Regi et hæredibus suis, cum omnibus et singulis ad ea quolite cunque spectantibus quocunque nomine censeatur quieta de nobis et hæredibus nostris imperpetuum, Ita quod nos vel hæredes nostri seu aliquis nomine nostro nikil juris vel clamei in eidem aut suis pertinintibus quibuscunque de cetera vendicare petrimus vel habere. In cujus rei tes-timonium," &c.

* Pemberton, the Chief Justice who presided at the trial of Lord William Russell, practised at the bar for several years after the revolution.

Sir Charles Brandon being affianced to Elizabeth Viscountess Lisle, who was an infant of tender years, obtained letters patent in the 5th of Henry VIII., creating him Viscount Lisle, to him and his heirs by the said Elizabeth. "But having shortly after happened on a fuller morsel, he yielded up the letters patent to becancelled." †

In 1639 Roger Stafford claimed the Barony of Stafford, as the grandson and heir male of Henry Lord Stafford, eldest son of Edward Duke of Buckingham. King Charles I. intended to create Sir W. Howard, son of Thomas Earl of Arundel, who had married the sister of Henry Stafford, the last heir male of the elder Branch of that family, Baron Stafford; it was advised that there might be a fine levied by the said Roger of this barony to the King, which was done accordingly. ‡

This doctrine has however been altered; for it was resolved by the House of Lords, in the case of the Barony of Grey of Ruthin.—"That no peer of this realm can drown or extinguish his honour; but that it descends to his descendants; either by surrender, grant, fine, nor any other conveyance to the King." And some years, after, the validity of a surrender of a dignity by fine to the King being questioned, it was resolved by the House of Lords upon great deliberation, and after-hearing the Attorney-General, that such surrender was void.

John Villers was created Baron Villers of Stoke, and Viscount Purbeck, in 1619, by letters patent to him and the heirs male of his body.

In 1660 Robert Villers, his son, on whom these dignities had descended, and who was accused of treasonable practices during the rebellion, petitioned King Charles II. to accept of his dignity and His Majesty's Council being of opinion that he might legally surrender his dignities to the Crown, a fine was accordingly levied by Lord Purbeck of all his dignities to the King.

In 1675, Robert Villers, the son of the above-named Robert, petitioned His Majesty for the dignities of Viscount Purbeck and Baron Villers, which being referred to the Attorney General (Sir William Jones), he reported, that for as much as it was a considerable question never resolved, that he knew of, whether a peer could by fine bar or extinguish an entailed honour, he recommended that the petition should be referred to the House of Peers. A reference was accordingly made by His Majesty to the House of Peers where it was argued on the behalf of the petitioner that this was a personal dignity, annexed to the blood, and so inseparable and immoveable, that it could not be either transferred to any person or surrendered to the Crown. It could move neither forward nor backward, but only downward to posterity, and nothing but deficiency or corruption of blood could hinder the descent. Sir William Jones endeavoured to support the surrender, upon the authority of several ancient precedents, and among others those that have been already stated. The House of Lords came to the following resolution; "—Forasmuch as upon debate of the petitioner's case, who claims the title of Viscount Purbeck, a question in law did arise, whether a fine levied to the King by a peer of the realm, of his title of honour, can bar and extinguish that title. The Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, upon very long debate, and having heard His Majesty's Attorney-General, are unanimously of opinion, and do resolve, that no fine now levied, or at any time hereafter to be levied to the King can bar such title of honour, or the right of any person claiming under him that levied or shall levy such fine."

It would seem clear, therefore, that a Lord Chancellor of England or Ireland cannot return to the bar, if he be a peer of the realm.

DIARY OF A STATE PRISONER.

Having been a prisoner for sixty-seven days, on Tuesday, the 4th of March, at three o'clock in the morning, I left my prison, and set out for Madura on my return to Ramnad; the country through which we passed had many fields of tobacco, which was ripe for gathering, and also many gardens of the Betle-vine. We nooned at Treponam, and sighted at Moolanunda, in a small muddum. On Wednesday, the 5th, we nooned at Manamadra, in a large good chuttrum. At Keelacurry are 15 merchants who deal in pearls. Last year, Mr. Hughes made advances for tobacco, in Ramnad, to the amount of 2000 rupees and obtained 1012 lasts; this year he has advanced but 700 rupees. This year the Chaya Renter has paid for Ramiseram root, as usual, 10 Dfs. per to am, but for coarse root only 5 Dfs.; he has obtained but 80 candy. Every effort to obtain a passport for Madras, having failed, I was absolutely obliged to proceed without one; therefore, on Monday, the 17th of March, I set out from Attancurray, by the way of the sea-coast; in the evening we arrived at Devipatam, and as usual put up in the spacious and convenient chuttrum; here we found a cola thoney, or open boat of 10 tons, bound to the port of Mootoopettah, in Tanjore, which being on my road, I was very glad to engage a passage in it, especially as I had no passport. Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, I embarked in the cola. Wednesday, at sunrise, we were off Adirapatam, running along within a fathom of the shore; we passed a large inland water. In the afternoon we arrived in the largest branch of the river Cavery, which discharges itself into the Gulf of Manaar, and ran up it to Mootoopettah; in this river we found 50 large and 100 small trading dhonies; in ten days, dhonies will be able to sail with rice to Ceylon. Mootoopettah is the seat of the head Choukee of the Sea Customs on the west coast of Tanjore, but at the Choukee there was not any copy of any one regulation of the government; there was only some orders from the collectors. I engaged coolies for the journey to Negapatam which appeared to be about 40 miles distant. On thursday, we nooned at Sunkundy in a good chuttrum with a grove; there was so many persons there, that the encampment had the appearance of a fair. Ten miles from Mootoopettah, we put up for the night in a new choultry; in the course of the evening, a palanqueen with torches, and many attendants passed; I was informed that a Tehsildar was in it, after that, half-a-dozen persons came into the choultry, and persisted in being near me; they made a great deal of noise and disturbed and annoyed me in every possible manner; frequently they called out as if ordering the coolies to take up my baggage, especially the small chest; they continued this system of annoyance until midnight. Afterwards, I found occasion to believe that Mr. Greig passed me, about this time, on his return from Madras to Madura; he himself may have been the Tehsildar, or the Tehsildar may have been one of his crew. Friday, before the day dawned, the Tehsildar's men resumed their system of disturbance; I nooned at Trevisy in a pleasant detached choultry. Here, I was awoke from my nap by a person who had seated himself near to me, and was singing as loud as he was able to bawl on awaking. I jumped up to drive the people away, I gave him a couple of slaps with my open hand on his shoulder; he drew from under him a bill-hook, jumped up, and threatened to split my head with it; pouring out a torrent of the vilest abuse that could be uttered; the other people rallied about him and encouraged him; one gave him a leaf of beetle which probably contained some more powerful stimulant; thus instigated, he continued to threaten me with the bill-hook and to abuse me for above an hour, when happening to take out my book and pencil and to make some notes he immediately became quite quiet and went off. During the last night and this day I experienced as much annoyance as had ever before fallen to my lot in any twenty-four hours. In the evening, at nine o'clock, we put up at a good choultry. Saturday, in the morning, before five o'clock, we continued our journey; a mile from the choultry ran the river ——; at eight o'clock we arrived in the town of Negapatam, and I took up my lodging at the banksall; as soon as I had breakfasted, I prepared to continue my journey to Madras; as Mr. Sinclair the collector was not in town I applied to the officer commanding the garrison for a passport, and immediately received one filled up with my name and duly signed, but in all its details it was a *carte blanche* to be filled up by myself. So much for the consistent administration of the passport laws! When not travelling, I was arrested for not having a passport; but now, when actually travelling, a blank passport is sent to me, without any questions being asked. The material question of being allowed to proceed having thus easily been got over, I immediately engaged a cook and coolies for the journey to Madras, and in two hours after my arrival, was ready to start off again, and without trouble. Manuel, the son of Joe, acts as a broker here; and has made himself very useful to me; he got me a passage in a thoney bound to Madras. Ever since my return to the continent of Hindostan from Ceylon, Mr. A. D. Campbell, lately the principal collector of Tanjore, has been the subject of conversation; all sorts of rumours have been afloat about him, but I could never tell what to make of them, they were so inconsistent with each other and with his character, as to be quite improbable and incredible; indeed, the native tales of his tyrannies were quite contradicted by the English account of his public spirit. The following notes on the subject are made on the spot which has so recently been his theatre. Mr. Campbell found out that the renter of the inland customs had bribed the shorestadar; he threatened to set the renter on an ass, and to tom-tom him about the town; he put his official seal upon the property of the shorestadar; he also found out the jobs of one his toyasims or native secretaries, and he detected frauds in the measurement of lands; in fact, he was anxious to increase the company's revenue, as each former collector of Tanjore has increased the amount collected by his immediate predecessor. The shorestadar and the toyasim went to Madras and complained of the seizure of their property to the supreme court; the other Brahmin officers of the revenue, obliged cultivators of the villages which had been the scene of their frauds, to abscond to Pondicherry, and declare that they would not return into the British territory until Mr. Campbell was recalled from Tanjore. These archfiends employed all their powers to prejudice the public mind against Mr. Campbell, and accordingly every tongue was eager to impute to him every crime that could be imagined and described; in every bazaar, at every choultry, and on every road, the traveller was told of the tortures which Mr. Campbell inflicted, not only upon the cultivators of Tanjore, but even upon the Tehsildars and other native functionaries of the government; we were told, that he tied them up to trees by their hands, and under their feet lighted straw, so as to singe and roast them; that, he ran needles under their nails into the quick flesh; that, he dipped cotton rags into oil, wrapped round their fingers, and lighted them so as to roast and burn the fingers; and many other such lies imputing to Mr. Campbell the very crimes which the revenue servants had been in the habit of perpetrating, and which they feared to continue to commit as long as he was over them, for he was an intelligent active man, and he would have discovered them, and punished them, as he had not been educated in the southernmost countries of the peninsula, where the British have most basely adopted the Hindoo system of government with all its abominations, even its secret poisonings, and its drownings of persons obnoxious to the governors either of the State or of the Church; where the State is so

† Charles Brandon married the Queen Dowager of France, sister to King Henry VIII.

‡ It was formerly a common practice for persons who had peerages, created by letters patent, to return them to the Crown, in order that they might be cancelled.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ientified with the Hindoo Church, that the company is the ruler, the head, the defender of both. The Brahmins have been allowed to engross such power in the south, that they are irresistible; they felt that the power of order was attacked by Mr. Campbell, and, therefore, they exerted all their evil influence and caused Mr. Lushington to recal Mr. Campbell from Tanjore. Now, that he is gone, they seem to admire his sub, Mr. Robert Nelson. But Campbell and Nelson are too good for the state of society, and of government in the south, where the vilest wretch makes the best collector. The country is like a rotten egg, best not meddled with. The Board of Revenue pledged its word, that I should not be crushed; but, here is Mr. Campbell, who then was a member of the board itself, crushed by the Brahmin of the Revenue Department; even worse than that, the government, his own associates, have sacrificed him on the altar of a temporising mercenary expediency, in order to appease the anger of the very worst devils of Hindooism. The system of Mr. Campbell was beneficial to the government and to the people, but it was, therefore, fatal to the Brahmins; they have forged complaints against him, and the government has basely and most vilely abandoned him as a victim to their infernal malice. The adjoining zillah of Madura presents a perfect contrast to the scene now acting in Tanjore; at Madura, Mr. Peter, that abhorred and detested wretch, who is more vile than a Brahmin, more despicable than a Pallah, enjoys impunity, even though he grinds the people most severely by exactions and cruelties, yet cannot collect any thing like a suitable revenue from the country which he has misruled for fifteen years; but, leaves all business, both public and private, to the Brahmins—he serves them, he honours them. He has said, that he withheld assistance from me because I did not honour him.—The Dog's head!—of the two certainly I would rather slay him. Let Mr. Campbell go and serve apprenticeship to Mr. Peter and become brute, then the government will re-appoint Mr. Campbell principal collector of Tanjore. But, why does not the government translate the chief priest of Menatch from Madura to Tanjore? Because the government cannot afford to lose the revenue derived from Tanjore; not because the government prefers the welfare of the millfoo, who inhabit Tanjore, to Mr. Peter's claim by seniority, to be the principal collector of Tanjore. The government sees that the zillah of Madura has already been ruined by Mr. Peter, therefore they leave him there rather than remove him to a zillah not so entirely depressed by being abandoned to the Brahmins. The Brahmins tell Mr. Peter, that he is the Pandien of Madura, the Emperator, the Autocrat, and the special favourite of Menatch,—"The Queen of Heaven."

Now, since Mr. Cotton has left India, every body I speak with, declares that he was a corrupt collector; but I am thoroughly convinced that they all err, and that he was incorruptible; for Mr. Panchaud had his eye on Mr. Cotton throughout the whole of his life in India, and although Panchaud is not an admirer of "The Service," yet he admits Cotton to have been a man of strict integrity. Mr. Cotton made the most of his situation, but all his conduct was open and without concealment; he did nothing that needed secrecy; he employed public servants about his person and about his house; very likely indeed most probably, his cook drew pay as a public servant; but this system was universal; it was countenanced by Sir Thomas Munro, for at his own table, the gold and silver bedecked persons of public officers waited on their masters at dinner as domestic servants, as footmen and lackies. The company and its officers seldom pay for any thing which they can get by force. Mr. Cotton supplied his table with fish, poultry, &c., by means of the abominable system of purveyance; but, this system is so universal in the south, that, much as I detest it, I cannot accuse Mr. Cotton of dishonesty for having stolen fish for himself, and poultry for himself, and all the other British gentlemen in Tanjore; I rather think that, in Tanjore, sheep were not supplied by purvey, and certainly milch cows were not seized for the use of the gentry, their milk only was purveyed, with perhaps a calf occasionally. At one time the head fishermen urged Mr. Cotton's butler to pay him the tariff rate of the fish which he had supplied for the collector; but instead of doing so, the butler seized the fisherman and locked him up in one of the out-houses; Mr. Cotton was the only magistrate in the kingdom of Tanjore; every body (except the magistrate) knew of this affair. Like the other magistrates and judges, Mr. Cotton held his house of a native, and I think had it, as usual, on favourable terms. Mr. Cotton carried on an active trade in bills of exchange, but he never was suspected of employing the company's cash in discounting bills for his own advantage; however, here his private interest often was opposed to the interest of the government; but it was quite allowable for him to take advantage of any opening in the money market, for the favourable remittance of his own fortune rather than for the remittance of the public money. Mr. Cotton was personally honest, but so fractious in his temper, and so bent on collecting the crop of the country for the company, that nobody liked him much: he was universally looked upon as one of the spoilt children of Dame Fortune: he seemed to think that the world was made for himself and for the company; this was natural, for his father was brought up in the company's ships and became a director; Mr. Cotton himself had been educated expressly for the service of the company, and had passed all his life in the south, where nothing is heard of but the accursed tyrant company. Mr. Peter was not more devoted to Menatch and the Brahmins than Mr. Cotton was to the company and the service; the one looked upon the people as made to drag the cars of Brama, the other looked upon them as made only to plough and reap for the company; one was a lazy animal, the other was a cruel task-master; each had absolute dominion over a million of his fellow creatures, without any check whatever from the opinion of the public. Mr. Peter was a confirmed gambler, and Mr. Cotton was as determined a plodder; Peter had gambled away 100,000l. of the company's money, and trusted that chance would replace it in good time; Cotton was distressed only to find some plausible pretext, such as old outstanding balances, due to the company, whereby he could rob the cultivator of more than the company's usual share of the crop, whenever he thought that the cultivator could spare more, without absolutely starving to death. The Madura treasury was always below zero; the Tanjore treasury was always boiling over.

At noon, sailed for Madras. Sunday, the 23rd of March, we had stormy weather and made slow progress. When off Pondicherry we lost ground, and, as there was a prospect of having to run back for shelter, I landed to the south of Pondicherry and proceeded thither by land: here I found the wreck of the Lallah Rookh.

From Pondicherry I proceeded by land to Alemparva and Sadras up to Madras. On the Coromandel coast it is quite proverbial, that it never rains in the month of March; but this month it did rain very heavily. The crop may not be trod out or housed until the land tax is paid to the company, therefore the whole crop of Paddy is stacked on the field on which it grows, until money can be raised for the payment of the land tax. Last year an unexpected fall of rain destroyed all the corn and the salt that was on the ground; during the monsoon the salt mounds were washed away and the pans greatly injured; and now, again, the heavy fall of rain has destroyed all the corn and the salt; along this line of coast, the food of a million of people, for a year, has been totally destroyed! This gale has rooted up many large Banian trees and blown down and broke many cocoa-nut trees. The determined enemy of the Madras system of land-tax could not imagine any thing so much against it as the sight which the company's Jaghire, and probably the whole of the lower Carnatic, now presents to view. Even in the town of Madras, close to the office of the collector, as every where else, the paddy is stacked on the field and it is ruined; the whole of the salt also is melted; these losses arise solely from the miserable system of the grasp-all government. Landlords would have arranged with the cultivators of their lands, so that the corn would have been thrashed, out and housed long before the rain came on; and, if the making of salt had been an article of private speculation, the salt would have been better secured. About Sadras there are some poor dry sandy soils, which, being unfit for any thing else, are converted into fields of indigo; this plant is grown by the natives; some of them manufacture the plant into coarse mud indigo, which contains the leaves; whilst others of them manufacture fine indigo, extracting the colouring matter from the leaves. Towards Madras the country is well studded with Palmyra trees; but, in most parts of the country, between Pondicherry and Madras, the cocoa-nut trees are but few, and those few are young trees; however, the nearer we approach to Madras, the more numerous cocoa-nut trees become.

In the Jaghire, some of the landholders are rich; every person says that it is better for the people to have the amount of the land-tax permanently settled on each estate, than for the government to bargain annually with each ploughman for the quantity of grain each field is to pay that year as land-tax. The town of Sadras is quite abandoned, and it is rapidly falling to ruin; I never saw a town so much altered as Sadras is altered in the course of one year only. Since the cession of this settlement to the British, all the Dutch functionaries have left it, and the only gentleman who now resides at Sadras is the master at endant. The company's sceptre is the sword; its motto is desolation; its influence blasts royalty, nobility, and caste; for it sinks every family into the most abject state of political thraldom and civil degradation; it dilapidates every public work and overthrows every liberal institution; it annihilates commerce and manufactures, and reduces the necessary art of agriculture to its very lowest state, obliging each peasant to scratch the surface of some few acres of ground, allowing him only the most miserable of oxen, and only a crooked billet of wood instead of a plough, with the most scanty allowance of seed and of food.

Mr. Williams was lately assistant to the collector of Chingleput; he was perfectly mad; at length, by seizing the wife of a respectable Canary he exasperated the people so much that he was besieged in his house, and it became necessary for the government to remove him to Salem; however, being "in the service," he was duly promoted to be head assistant to the collector;—he used to come to Sadras with a favourite bear, which he had, and a parcel of other wild beasts, and take them with him in a boat for an airing on the water; the boatmen and their boats were pressed and obliged to perform this service for the government; for, like Nero's horse, the company's civilians, together with their bears and their monkeys, are all imperial throughout the empire; however, even Mr. Williams himself, mad as he was, would have too much sense to attempt to press a wherry at London bridge; for beasts wilder, perhaps, than himself, but certainly far tamer than he would find the Thames police magistrates. Indeed, a few magistrates, independent of the company's collectors, would effect miracles in taming the maddest of the gentlemen in the company's service, and in sweetening the dispositions of the most fractious of them; for, as soon as they come within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, they instantly forget the practice of purveys, and send money to market like honest men; as long as they remain within the town of Madras, they never think of putting a man in the stocks, or of applying the rattan, or of smashing his fingers in their nut-crakers.

Under Madras, the people are compelled, by violence, to cultivate their own country, and to deliver an arbitrary, and frequently, an infamous share of the crop to the company; the great body of the actual cultivators are in an absolute, unconditional, hopeless state of predial slavery, being as saleable as other cattle, and even the owners of these slaves are kept in so complete a state of political servitude to the company, that they are no more masters of what little they seem to possess than their own unconditional slaves are. It is the miserable policy of the company's government to crush the spirit of the people. The company's government is a systematic, infernal despotism without discernment, each officer is utterly reckless of all consequences beyond his own individual interests. There is not a fiscal officer in the country, not even Mr. Nelson, who contents himself with exacting the legal rates of duties and taxes; each one demands whatever amount he pleases, and he demands it under whatever pretence he pleases. The highest morality of which any Madras officer has any idea, is a slavish dependence on the company. They all uphold the wretched tyranny of the company, as though it were a legitimate government, for their own interests are bound up with those of the company, and they have no sympathy whatever with the people; at the company's colleges, their own sons are systematically taught to abhor and to hate the natives.

The very worst feature of the company's usurpation is, perhaps, most fully developed in the south; it is the adoption of the Mahratta Brahmins, as the active agents of the government, the entering into partnership with them; by this measure, the company has attempted to erect an idol alter on the ruins of the state and on the rights of the people; in doing this, they have utterly eradicated every vestige of morality and of learning; they have corrupted the text of ancient books, and paid for expositions to suit every temporary case, until every pretension to consistency has disappeared, and the most unblushing impostures are treated as mere matters of course; in thus establishing the power and the dignity of Hindooism, the company has set up the most abominable and degrading system of oppression ever invented by the craft of designing men.

The company's empire extends just as far as the company's sword can reach, but not one inch further. The company must not forget, that every empire maintained by the sword has its tenure spread upon the wheel of fortune, and that war is the high road along which the wheel of fortune rolls round most rapidly.

The speedy and total dissolution of a company, which is so utterly vile that it is the abomination of desolation, and degrades Hindooism, must inevitably be the fervent and constant prayer of every person acquainted with the actual state of India. It is incredible, but true, that the Christians of England brutalize the Hindoos, and the merchants of London rack-rent the ryots of Hindostan. May the day of retribution speedily dawn.

MEMORANDUM ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SALT REVENUE AT BOMBAY.

Drawn up at the office of the Board of Control, in January, 1832, and printed for private distribution, but never before published.

In the month of June, 1823, the Bombay government submitted to the Court of Directors a proposal to introduce a salt monopoly into the Bombay presidency. They had it in contemplation to adopt the Madras system, namely, to superintend the manufacture of the salt, and to dispose of it to the dealers at a fixed price. They estimated that an additional revenue of upwards of four and a half lacks of rupees could be obtained from this source. The Court of Directors withheld their sanction to this proposal, because they considered it to be premature, and calculated to cause dissatisfaction in the minds of the people in the newly-acquired territories. The courts' letter was dated the 11th of February, 1824. Soon after the receipt of that dispatch, the Bombay government took into consideration a plan for improving the revenue which they had been in the practice of deriving from salt, without the establishment of a monopoly. The duties levied on salt in the Bombay territories had been established by the authorities which preceded the British government, and the revenue from salt was consequently collected at different places, in different ways, and at different rates. For example, the salt manufactured on the island of Bombay, was partly a government concern and partly conducted by private individuals, with their own capital, and at their own risk. The government instead of imposing a consumption duty on salt manufactured by individuals, required them to deliver also a certain share of the produce for the use of the pans, when the property of government; and in all cases where the pans were the property of private individuals, a sum of money was annually levied, in the form of a quit-rent. But, under this arrangement, the private manufacturers were not permitted to carry their salt to market, until it should have been ascertained that the government stock had been reduced to about one-third of its amount. Nor were the manufacturers of private salt allowed to dispose of their salt to the consumers in the town of Bombay; the retail sale of salt produced to government about 14,000 rupees, through licensed venders. In various other places the government derived a revenue from salt, by means of transit duties, as well as by taking a portion of the produce as the rent of the pans. With the exception of the district of Surat and Broach, a broad line of distinction was every where drawn, not only between the salt pans of government and those which belonged to private individuals, but even between the pans belonging to private individuals in the same districts. It was remarked by Mr. Bruce, who was appointed to revise the system, that the inconvenience produced by such a diversity of practice fell little short of a strict monopoly of the worst description. Mr. Bruce recommended the following remedies:—That the government revenue from salt, should every where be levied in the shape of a money payment;—That the tax should be levied once, and at one place only; and that the article should afterwards be allowed a free passage through the Bombay territories;—That in all cases where the produce of salt-pans, whether the property of government or of individuals, came into the hands of government, the tax should be blended with the prime cost of the article, when sold and carried away from the pans;—That, where the pans were under private management, and the produce disposed of on account of the proprietors, the tax should be paid on the spot, by the purchasers of the salt:—That in either of the above cases the tax should be equal, unless in cases where it might be shown that the cost of production was so low as to render an increase of the duty necessary to equalize the price;—That no salt should be exempted from the payment of the tax; and that, in all cases, the practice of paying the manufacturers and labourers, by giving them a share of the produce, should be commuted for wages in money;—That the labour of the people employed in the manufacture of salt should be perfectly voluntary;—That the salt works should be placed on an equal footing, in respect to the payment of, or exemption from, land revenue;—That no new salt works should be allowed, unless with the permission of government;—That particular attention should be paid to this object in the northern Concan, where it appeared the construction of salt works had been unnecessarily encouraged;—That the salt trade should be perfectly open, and no other interference permitted, beyond what might be absolutely necessary to secure the collection of the government revenue;—The regulation, prepared by Mr. Bruce, for giving effect to the foregoing plan, was submitted to the local officers, for their sentiments thereon. The remarks of these officers related entirely to details connected with local circumstances, and did not affect the principles on which the measure was founded. It was proposed, that the salt tax should be substituted for the transit duties levied on the general trade of the Bombay presidency; and, as Mr. Bruce estimated that the transit duty collected from salt alone, amounted to nearly one-third of the whole amount of transit duties, he did not suppose that the additional tax upon salt would materially increase the selling price of the article in the interior. He observed, that, as the new impost would be accompanied with the abolition of transit duties, the collection of which, independently of undue exactions and other vexations to which the traders were exposed, could not fail to be attended with serious inconvenience, the measure would, in fact, be scarcely felt as a new burthen by the distant consumers.

The Court of Directors, in their revenue letter, dated the 10th of June, 1829, stated, that they could have no doubt that the revenue proposed to be raised from salt would be paid with much less inconvenience, by the people, than an equal amount in the shape of transit duties, provided that sufficient securities against smuggling could be applied. The court observed, that the method by which it was proposed to collect a revenue from salt, in the Bombay territories, had the advantage of relieving government from the business of the manufacturer, to which it was ill adapted. In disposing of the government salt works, either by sale or lease, the court desired that care should be taken not to exact any thing in the way of revenue for the use of the salt works, but to take the real value of the property, of the buildings, the pans, and other implements, such as they may be estimated at, or could be replaced for, and nothing more; otherwise, the parties who may purchase the works or take them on lease, will be doubly taxed,—once in this extra charge, and again, in the duties which they will have to pay equally with all other manufacturers. The court observed, that the proposed rules for the conduct of the business, in its details, involved the consideration of so many local circumstances, that only a very general opinion respecting them could be formed in England. They, however, appeared to embrace the several points for which provision ought to be made, and to be adapted to the circumstances of the case.

The Bombay government having omitted to fill up the amount of the duty which it was intended to levy, the Court of Directors were under the necessity of returning the regulation for the purpose of having that omission supplied. On the 1st of April, 1829, the Bombay government, having discovered their error, transmitted a new draft of the salt regulation, by which government are empowered to levy a duty not exceeding ten annas on a measure of capacity termed a phara, which contains about 70 lbs. weight; but it is not possible to calculate exactly the Weight of salt sold by measure. The rate of the tax exceeds very considerably the amount which Mr. Bruce recommended as a sufficient compensation for the loss of the transit duties; but it does not appear to be the intention of government to levy the whole of the new rate, should a smaller tax suffice. The act of parliament requires, that all new imposts on articles of trade or consumption, shall receive the previous sanction of the Court of Directors and of the Board of Commissioners, but it does not require that the whole amount, so fixed, should be levied. In a word, the government may take less, but not more than the prescribed rate.

The Court of Directors approved of this regulation, in the 43 paragraphs of their letter, dated the 11th of August, 1830. They observed, that there was nothing in the regulation which was not in conformity with the instructions contained in their letter of the 10th of June, 1829, with the exception of the first clause of the fourth section, in which provision had been made to admit of salt being manufactured on account of government, a mode of supply of which the court did not recognize either the necessity or utility.

In fact, it thus appears that the government of Bombay have been led, by the court's refusal to sanction a monopoly of salt at that presidency, to introduce the system of duties collected at the places of manufacture, which prevailed in Europe, more particularly in England previous to the abolition of the salt tax. It is fortunate that the establishment of a better system at Bombay will serve as a guide for the measures proposed to be taken in those provinces of Bengal, which are subject to a rigid system of monopoly.—*Alexander's East India Magazine, for Feby.*

Miscellanea.

(*From the Naval and Military Gazette, Jan 17.*)

EDITORIAL APOLOGY.—The editor of a newspaper at Columbus Ohio, apologises for the non appearance of his paper, on the regular time of publication, by saying, that he was engaged, during the day, in cow-hiding a fellow which had slandered him, and didn't get through early enough to get on with his paper.

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